


## DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, To wIt:

Districl Clerk's Office.
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1825 , and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Josepr lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :
"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte
" Assembled men, to the deep Organ join The long-resounding vaice, oft breaking clear,
At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base;
And, as each mingling flame increases each,
In one united ardour rise to Heaven !"-Thomson.
Fourth Edition with additions and improvements."
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned :" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the henefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prinis,"

## JOHN W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusells.

## PREFACE.

THE Handel and Hayon Soctety, having been institnted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have felt it their duty to keep two objects continually in view ; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance, without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of the most approved and useful compositions, from both ancient and modern authors.

With regard to the first of these objects, they reflect with great pleasure upon the success which has altended their efforts. A visible improvement has taken place in the style of singing, and consequently in the taste of the community. Not only the practice but the science and theory, have been the objects of great attention; the increase of patronage has been commensurate with the increase of knowledge and fondness for the art : and the various collections of psalmody, and the number of editions to which some of them bave passed, are sure and certain indications of increasing refinement in the public taste.

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society, with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention. It is obrious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of Psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented tothe public.

The Handel and Haydn Society have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the promotion of a common benefit. They are highly gratified with the improvement in the selection and performance of Psalmody, which has, within the last few yeare, been made in the American Churches. But while much attention has been bestowed apon the selection of appropriate Melodies, it is evident that a correspondent attention has not been paid to correct Harmony. To remedy this defect, haz been the special object of the Society in the present work.

Many of the oldest and best Psalm Tunes, as they were originally composed, were simple melodies; and as the practice of singing meter psalms in public worship was only allowed, not enjoined in England, and was confined to the parish churches, it was not much attended to by the principal masters, who were chiefly engaged in the composition of Cathedral Music. When therefore the other parts were added to these simple melodies, metre psalmody being considered of minor importance, the harmonies were mostly added by inferior composers. And even when the harmonies were original parts of the composition, a beautifol air might be composed without any of that science which was necessary to direct with propriety the subordinate parts.

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Sereral of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements fron the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged thronghout Europe.

The Society are fully aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richress of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

A method of indicating the precise time in which any piece of music should be performed, has long been considered a desideratum. The terms Adagio, Largo, Andante, Allegro, and others, commonly used to denote the time of music, are very indefinite. The proportions which they bear one to another are undecided; composers, as to this point differing from one another, and semetimes being inconsistent with themselses. And even if the proportions were decided, the actual degree of velocity denoted by any one of the termis would yet remain undetermined.

Malcolm in his Treatise of Mnsic, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French musician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum : and Rousseau in his Dictionary speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750 . But the machine most recently invented, and which now deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel's Vetronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.
"The object of this invention is two-fold: 1 st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decifive manner. the Aegree of quickness with which their works are to he executed. 2nd!y. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct
observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance."* Many of the most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome, and within a few years it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

To those patrons of the following work, who possess Maelzel's Metronome, it will be sufficient to say, that the time is marked at the commencement of every tune, with a view to the use of that instrument. This notation of the time, however, will not be without its use to such as do not possess the Metronome.
The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute: hence if a tune be marked 80 , or 80 , \&c. the meaning is, that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, $\& \mathrm{c}$. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80th degree of the scale, and the Pendulum will then perform 80 vibrations in a minute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, \&c. Old Hundred, for example is marked 60 , and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets:-allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may he determined by the aid of a stop-watch, with a second-hand.
The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked: for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir ; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require often very different movements." $\dagger$
In the general selection of the music and arrangement of the harmony, the Society are happy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, a gentleman whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent.

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort ; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They indulge the hope, however, that, in presenting to the public the following collection of Church Music, they contribute something towards the promotion of correct taste, and the improvement of an interesting and a delightful part of PUBLIC WORSHIP.
*Jones' History of Missic. + Templi Carmina.

## ADVERTISEMEN' TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THF Boston Handel and Haydn Society, in preparing a fourth edition of their Church Music, have endeavoured to take a middle course between the two extremes, of sacrificing all improvement on the one hand, for the sake of uniformity, and of causing inconvenience and uncertainty on the other, by too great a deviation from the previous copy. With the exception of a very few tunes, the harmony of this will be found to correspond with that of the third edition.

The present edition is enriched by about forty psalm and hymn tunes, hitherto unknown in this country, most of which are in the true Church Style. Several have been selected and arranged from the ancient Gregorian Chants, by Mr. L. Mason, expresely for this work These venerable melodies have never before appeared in a Metrical form. Others have been taken from recent raluable German publications, and adapted to the Metres of English Psalmody, by the same gentleman. These are all admirably calculated for devotional purposes, and cannot fail to be highly acceptable to the lovers of Sacred Music.

Several new anthems and set pieces, will also be found in the present edition, which have recently been received from Europe.
To prevent an injudicious use of much excellent, though delicate and difficult music contained in the work, the names of such tunes only as may be easily performed, and may with propriety be introduced into public worship, have been inserted in the Metrical Index.

The Society, grateful for the lilieral patronage which they have already receired, assure the public, that no future exertions on their part shall be wanting, to elevate the standard of taste, and to improve the style of performance of Cburch Music.

## Introduction to the Art of singing.

OF THE STAFF.
MUSIC is written opon fire parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a STAFF, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

## EXAMPLE.



Spaces.


Every line or space is called a degree: thus the Staff includes nine degrees, viz. five lines and four spaces. When more than nine degrees are ivanted, the spaces below and above are used; and if a still greater compass is required, Leger Lines are added either below or above the staff.

## EXAMPLE.



Leger Lines below.
The distance hetween any two degrees of the Staff is called an Interral : as from the first line to the first space, or from the first to the second line, \&c.

## OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

There are seven original sounds in music, and these are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. $A, B, C, D, E, F$ and
G. These letters representing the seven musical sounds are affixed to the several degrees of the staff in regular order: thus, for example, if $A$ be on the first space, $B$ will be on the second line, (the next degree abore) C on the second space, \&ic.

Their application to the Staff is determined by a character called a Clef.

There are three Clefs: viz. the Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes F, is placed upon the fourth line of the staff, and is used for the lowest voices of mea.

## EXAMPLE.



The Tenor Clef always denotes $C$, and is placed either on the third or fourth line of the Staff.* When placed upon the third line, it is called the Alto, or Counter Tenor Clef, and is used for the bighest voices of men.

## EXAMPLE.

*This Clef is sometimes used upon the Grst, second, and fith, as well as upon the tbird and fourth line of the Staff.

When placed upon the fourth line, it is called the Tenor Clef, and is used for the middle voices of men.

EXAMPLE.


The Treble Clef always denotes $G$, is placed upon the second line of the Staff, and is used for female voices.

## EXAMPLE.



The following Example exhibits at one view the different Clefs with their relative situations:


Tenor.



* Unison, or the same sound.

In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the F and G Clefs only have been used; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This indiscriminate use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false point of light, is certainly calculated to embarras and mislead both composer and performer : it is much to be regretted, therefore, that its general prevalence in this country has created a sort of necessity
of its admission into the present work. It should be observed, however, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place; viz. for the Treble. This will explain some apparently forbidden progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a fifth above, are often in reality a fourth below ; and vice versa.

## The following example will exhibit, at one view, the Clefs as used in this work, with their relative situations.



\author{

* Unison.
}
H. \& H.

As it is of the greatest importance that the situation of the letters upon the Staff, should be perfectly known, the student is advised to commit to memory, with great care, the following Scale, or,

## G A MUT.

Treble, Allo, and Tenor.


## Base.



## OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Notes are characters written upon the Staff exhibiting the order and duration of the several musical sounds employed in a melody or tune.

Rests are marks of silence.

There are six kinds of Notes, and an equal number of Resis in modern use, as follows :
Notes
Rests


The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is exhibited in the following table ;
One Semibreve . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . or
2 Minims . . . . . or
4 Crotchets . . . . . . . . . or

Consequently one Minim is equal in duration to two Crotchets; one Crotchet to two Quavers; one Quaver to two Semiquavers, \&c.

The Rests are equal in duration to their corresponding notes : thus a Semibreve Rest is equal to a Semibreve ; a Minim Rest is equal to a Minim, \&c:

A Dot, after a note or rest, adds one half to its original length : thus, a dotted Semibreve, is equal in duration to three Minims; a dotted Minim to three Crotchets, \&c.


A figure 3, placed over or under three notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure : thus, three crotchets, with the figure 3 over or under them, are to be performed in the time of two crotchets without the figure, \&c.

EXAMPLE.


A figure six, placed over or under six notes, signifies that they are. to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

OF VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS.
A Flat
A Shakt raises a note half a tone.

A Natural
 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { restores a note made flat or sharp to its original } \\ \text { sound. }\end{array}\right.$ sound.

Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are called a Signature.
Flats, Sharps or Naturals, when placed before a note are called Accidentals.
A Bar $\bar{Z}$ is used to divide the notes into equal mcasures.
 A Dotble bar $= \pm$ or $=1=\{$ ment, or of a line of the poetry.

A Brace
S shows how many parts belong to a score, or are $\{$ to be performed together.

A Slur, or Tre,
 is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable.
a Repeat, $\frac{\bar{\vdots}}{\frac{\square}{\square}}$ or $\therefore \dot{5}$
$=\div$
$=-=$ shows what fart of a tune is to be sung三关 $\{$ twiee.

A Crescendo signifies a gradual increase of sound.
A Dimintendo signifies a gradual decrease of sound.
A Swell,

\{signifies a gradual increase and decrease of $\{$ sound.

A Pause, leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer.
Staccato Marks ' ' ' ' ' or $\cdots$ are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner.

## EXAMPLE.



A Direct, $=$ is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place
$\square$ ( of the first note upon the following Staff.

A Shake, is an ornament or grace, brilliant and elegant. It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.

## EXAMPLE.



An Appoglattre, or Leading Note, is a note of embellishment. Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the snbsequent harmony, and thns to soften and smooth the effect of certain Interrals. It horrows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently half its duration. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.



An After Note is also a note of embellishment. It borrows its time from the preceding note, and always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.


As the insertion of the Appogiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, whicb must vary according to the expression of the passage. They are usually written in a smalier character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

Syncopated or Driving Notes, are those which commence on an unaccented, and are continued, on an accented, part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.



## OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaing, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and acquires the power of expressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Do, Re, Mi, FA, SoL, LA, Si. } \dagger
\end{aligned}
$$

*Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee.
† Pronoanced Doe, Rae,Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, See.

In the latter method ( $D_{o}, R e, M i, F a, S o l, L a, S i$ ) the first six syllables are dependent upon Si , and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature according to the following rule:

If the Signature be natural Si is on
If the Signature be one flat ( Bb ) $S i$ is on $\quad \mathbf{E}$
If the Signature be two Flats ( Bb . and Eb ) $S i$ is on
If the Signature be three Flats ( $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}$, and $A b$ ) Si is on $D$
If the Signature be four Flats ( $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}$ and Db ) $S i$ is on $\mathbf{G}$
If the Signature be one Sharp ( $\mathrm{F}_{\boldsymbol{*}}$.) $S i$ is on

If the Signature be three Sharps ( $\mathrm{F}_{\#}, \mathrm{C}_{\#}$, and $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ ) $S i$ is on C

If the Signature be four sharps ( $\mathrm{F} \#, \mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G} \neq$ and $\mathrm{F} \#$ ) $S i$ is on $\mathrm{D} \#$
Si being found-above it are $\mathrm{Do}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}$, in regular order; below it are La, Sol, $\mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Do}$.

In the former method ( $\mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Mi}$ ) the first six syllables are dependent upon Mi, and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature according to the following rule :-

$$
\text { If the Signature be natural } M i \text { is on } \quad B
$$

If the Signature be one Flat ( Bb ) .Mi is on
E
If the Signature be two Flats (Bb, and Eb) $M i$ is on
A
If the Signature be three Flats ( $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}$ and Ab ) $M i$ is on
D
If the Signature be four Flats ( $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}$ and Db ) $M i$ is on G If the Signature be one Sharp ( F \#) Mi is on
$\stackrel{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{\#}$
If the Signature be two Sharps ( $\mathrm{F}_{\text {\# }}$, and $\mathrm{C}_{\#}$ ) $M i$ is on
If the Signature be three Sharps ( $\mathrm{F}_{\#}, \mathrm{C}_{\#}$ and $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ ) $M i$ is on $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ If the Signature be four Sharps $\left(\mathrm{F}_{\#}, \mathrm{C}_{\#}, \mathrm{G}_{\#}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{D}_{\#}\right) M i$ is on $\mathrm{D}_{\#}$
Mi being found-abore it are Fa , Sol, $\mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Fa}$, Sol, La, in regular order, below it are La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa.

## EXAMPLE.


mi, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, mi. si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si. Tenor, Alto, or Treble.


MI, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, Mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, MI.
si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si.
From $m i$ to $f a$, and from $l a$ to $f a$; or from si to $d o$, and from mi to $f a$, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good singing, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables applied to notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of effecting this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of vocal Music. Mr. Hastings, anther of an able "Dissertation on Musical Taste," ${ }^{*}$ and of several other valuable musical publications, cbserves in his "Musical Reader," page 8, that "in general, when notes'are to be raised by Accidentals, the syllables appropriated to them may be altered by adding to their initials the letter $i$, in imitation of the syllable $M i$. When Accidentals are designed to depress or lower sounds, the syllable $F a$ may be used. Or in other wordswhen Fa, Sol, \&c. are sharped, they may be called Fi, Si, \&c. (pronounced $F e e$ and $S e e$, ) and when $M i$ is flatted it may be called $F a$. When the effect of Naturals is to elevate notes, their appropriated

* This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acqujring a correct taste, or style of performance.
syllables may be altered as in the ease of sharps ; but when they are to depress them, the syllable Fa may be used.

Another method of producing correct intonation where Accidentals are used, is to consider and treat them as occasional changes of Signatnre ; thus, if in a tune whose original Signature is B flat, the E becomes flat by as Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the Mi (Si) transferred to A. When an accidental C sharp occurs after the Signature of one sharp, the Mi (Si) while the accidental continues, may be removed to C sharp, \&c."

But although either of these methods may be generally adopted with success. chromatic passages* will sometimes occur, especially in modern music, to which it will be almost impossible to apply any system of Solmization, and in the performance of which it may be proper to substitute the open vowel $A$, as in far, or as in fall, in place of the syllables in common use.

## OF TIME.

By Time, in music, is meant the duration and regularity of sound. There are two kinds of time : viz. Commor, or Equal, and Triple; or Unequal. Common time contains two equal notes in each measure, as two minims, two crotchets, two dotted crotchets, \&c. Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure, as three minims, three crotchets, three dotted crotchets, \&c.

Simple Common Time, has three signs:
The first, $\overline{\text { C }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains one semibrere, or its equal in other notes } \\ \text { or rests, in a measure. It has four motions, or beats }\end{array}\right.$
The first, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { or rests, in a measure. It has four motions, or beats, } \\ \text { and is accented on the first and third parts of a }\end{array}\right.$ measure.

- That is, sucb passages as are affected by Accidentals.


The second,

contains one semibrere, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure; it has two motions,
or heats, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.



The thin (which is also called Half Time,) contains ove min$\frac{2}{4}$ im, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure (It is beat, and accerfed as the former.

EXAMPLE.


Simple Triple Time, has three signs:-

The first,

$\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{3}{2}}$contains three minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has three motions or beats, and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.



The second, $\overline{3}$. contains three crotchets, or their equal in any other $\frac{3}{4}$ notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accentIt $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { notes or rests, in } \\ \text { ed as the former. }\end{array}\right.$

## EXAMPLE.



The third,
픙 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes } \\ \text { or rests, in }\end{array}\right.$ $\frac{3}{8}$ or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as (the former.


Compound Common Time has two signs in common use :-

The first, F contains two dotted minims, or their equal in other $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ notes or rests, in a measure. It has two motions, or I4 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { leats, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of } \\ \text { a measure. }\end{array}\right.$

## EXAMPLE.



The second, G $\int$ contains two dotted crotchets, or their equal in $\frac{6}{8}$ other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and (accented, as the former.

## EXAMPLE.



Compound Triple Time, has several signs; as $\frac{9}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{2}{16}$, \&c.
They are found in the works of Correlli, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The semibreve (now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning: therefore, when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure : as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eighths of a semibreve, \&c.

A semibrere rest is used to fill a measure in all signs of time.
On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:-"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot, or head, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the
pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

## OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND MAJOR AND MINOOR MODES.

The natural scale of music is called $\mathbf{D}$ :atonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds. including five whole tones and two semitones. The whole doctrine of metody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitcnes and their places in the scale. There vary acenrding to the Mone

There are two modes, Major and Minrr. In the Majnr, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the third and fourth, and between the seventh and e.ghth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode of C.


No, Re, Mi, H , Nul, La, Fin, $1 \%$.
In the Minor, the semitones are found between the second and third, and between the filth and sixth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode of A.

H. \& H

3

In the Major Morde the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending and descending; byt in the Minor Mode the ascending scale and the descending scale differ. In the asceading scale of the Minor Mode, the sereoth is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Uctare. This leaves the interval, between the sixth and seventh, a tone aud a half; but as the Diatonic scale must consist of tones and semilones only, the sisth is also sharped, by which means this harsh lnterval (the extreme sharp second) is avoided. Thus the ascending scale of the Minor Mode is artiticial, and is formed with two note : altered from the Signature.

Bot in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitnoe to accommolate the sixth, and the natural scale of the Signature remailos qualtered.

Example of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.

$\mathrm{La}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Nu}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Fi}_{3}, \mathrm{Si}_{1} \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Do}, \mathrm{Sh}$ La.
But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the :wo, is the Third. By the arrangement of the Semitndes in the two Modes, it is evident that the third of the Major Mode, as from Lo to Mi, i comparatively great, and the third of the Minor Mode, as from La to $D_{0}$, is of cnurse comparatively small; the former consisting of two tones, and the latter consisting of one tune and one semitone: and it is chielly to this difference of the third in the two Modes, that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to pach; the Major Mode being cheerful and vigorous, and the Minor Mode being plaintire and languid.

As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes, Major and Minor, it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series hegins, the same proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed. Hence the utility of flats and sharps. If, for instance, we begin with G, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the seventh, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of G Major.


Or if we begin with $F$, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the fourth, or B , will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of F Major.


Or if we begin with $E$, instead of $A$, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode, the second, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of E Minor.


Or if we begin with D , and from it form the Diatonic Scale, in the Minor Mode, the sixth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

## Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of D Minor.



When the Major and Minor Mode agree with respect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Relative to A Minor; A Minor is the Relative to C Major; G Major is the Relative to E Minor; E Minor is the Relative to G Major, \&c.

The Relative Minor to any Major Key is its sisth above, or its third below; and the Relative Major to any Minor Key is its third above, or its sisth below.

## OF THE QUALITIES OF THE SEVERAL NOTES WHICH COMPOSE THE DIATONIC SCALE.

The seven notes (for the eighth is but a repetition of the first) which form the Diatonic Scale, in either Mode, are known by the following technical appellations, which are descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation, viz.

The first, or Key Note, is called the Tonic, because it regulates the tune of the Octave, and upon it all the other notes depend.
-The second is called the Supertosic, from its being the next above if the Tonic.

The third is called the Medinst, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Dominant. It is the most important note in the Diatonic Scale, since upon it depends the nature of the Mode.

The fourth is called the Subdominant, from its sustaining the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic; being a fifth from the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth from the Tonic.

The fifth is called the Domisart, from its importance in the Scale, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

The sixth is called the Submpdiant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Subdominant.

The seventh is called the Subrosic, or Leadisg Note, from its being immediately beneath the Octave, and becaase upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Tonic.

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic ; if it be Do it is the Major Mode, if it be La it is the Minor Mode. The Major Tonic $1 s$ always the first degree above the last sharp, or the third degree below the last flat, of the Signature. The Minor Tonic is alwaythe first degree below the last sharp, or the second degree above the last flat, of the Signature.

## OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

By the unequal division of the Diatonic Scale, (which consists of tones and semitones, fourteen Intervals are formed, which are afollows, viz:

Uxisos. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is consider- Ex. ed and treated as such; as C, C.

Minor Second ; as from E to F, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
ee semitone.


Majon Second ; as from C to D, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
ne tone.


Minor Third; (called also the flat third or lesser third;) as from $\mathbf{E}$ to $\mathbf{G}$, consisting of one Ex. tone and one semitone.


Major Third; (called also sharp third or) greater third ; ; as from C to E, consisting of two $\}$ Ex.


Perfect Fourth; as from D to G, consisting $\}$ Ex.
two todes and one semitone.


Sharp Fotrth; (called also Tritonus;) as
om F to B, consisting of three tones.


Flat Fifth; (called also imperfect or false) fift ;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones Ex. and two semitones.


Perfect Fifth; as from C to G, consisting $\}$ Ex.
three tones and one semitone.


Minor Sixth ; as from E to C, consisting of
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ree }\end{array}\right\}$ Ex.


Major Sixth ; as from C to A, consisting of $\}$ four tones and one semitone.

Minor Seventh; (called also flat seventh ;) as from D to C , consisting of four tones and two $\}$ Ex. semitones.
 as from C to B , consisting of five tones and one semitone.

Octave ; as from C to C , consisting of five \} tones and two semitones.

Ex.


When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion. Thus by inversion a


Sixth

becomes a Third,

aud a

Seventh
 becomes a Second.


The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

## OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, \&c.

By a division of the Diatonic Scale, ascending by sharps, and descending by flats, a scale is formed of Semitones only, which is called Chromatic.

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.


Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by flats.


Here we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which as a Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

From this Scale are also derived the following Chromatic Intervals, viz:

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as \} Ex.
from C to C .
Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as $\}$ Ex.
 from $C$ to $D$.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Third; as from $\}$ Ex.
\# to F .


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from $\}$ Ex.
D. to G.
Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as
from $C$ to $G \neq$.


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from $\}$ Ex. D* to Bb.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as $\}$ Ex. from $B b$ to $G$.


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as
from $D \#$ to C .


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as $\}$ Ex. from $C \neq$ to $C$.


The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervala called Dieses, or Quater tones, as from $\mathrm{C}_{\#}$ to Db ; or from $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ to $\mathrm{Ab}, \& \mathrm{c}$. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical ut.lity; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piann Forte. the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Mijor second, \&c.-and the same key is wised for $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{\prime}}$ \# and Db -for $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ and Ab , \&c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructor, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal periormance. Co such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and the articles on Music in Rees' Cyclopedia, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

## LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.

G Major ascending and descending.


## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

- 2 , signifies in, for, at, with, \&c.

Adagio. (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.
Id libitum, as you please.
-Iffetruoso, tender and affecting.
.lir, the leading part.
Allegretto, a little brisk.
Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.
Alto, (or Counter Tenor.) that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, rather slors and distinct.
Andantino, somewhat quicker than indante.
Aninated, with spirit and boldness.
Anthern, a composition for vocal music, the words of which are generally selected from the Psalms, and used in divine service.
Ardito, bold and energetic.
Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminntion of the time of any composition ; as, Adagio assai, more slow ; Allegro assai, more quick.
Brse, the lowest part in a harmony.
Brilliante, signifies that the morement is to be performed in a gay, showy and spark!ing style.
Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fngne.
Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious style.
Canto, (or Cantus) the Treble.
Chorus, signifies that all the roices sing on their respectire parts.

Con, with ; as Con Spirito, with spirit.
Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound.
Da Capo, (or D. C.) to returu, and end with the first strain.
Diminuendo, to diminish the sound.
Dolce, sweet and soft.
Duo, (or Duetto.) two ; as two voices or instraments.
$E$, and; as Moderato é .Maestoso, moderate and majestic.
Expressione, an expressire manner.
Expressivo, with expression.
Forte, (or For. or F.) lond.
Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.
Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over which it is placed is to be strack with particular force and held on.
Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.
Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time.
Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, bat not so slow as Adagio.
Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful stgle.
Largo, somewhat quicker than Grare.
Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.
Lamentevole, denotes that the morement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.
Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.
Lento, very slow.
Maestoso, with majesty.
.Voderato, moderately.
Mezzo, half, middle, mean.
. Mezzo Forte, moderately lond.
Mezzo Piano, rather sofl.
Perdendosi, signifies a gradnal decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.
Piano, (or Pia.) soft.
Pianissimn, (or P. P.) very soft.
Pcco, little; as Poco piu lento, a little slower; Poco piu allegre, a little quicher.
Quartetto, Fonr voices, or iustruments.
Quintetto, Fire voices, or instruments.
Sempre, alwayz, throughout; as Sempre piano,
soft thronghont.
Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracetuily.
Solo, for a single voice, or instrument.
Soprano, the 'Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenuto, a word implying that the totes are
to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.
Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito.) with spirit.
Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be
slurred, bnt performed in a distifict mannef
Symphony. a passage for instruments.
Tasto, no chords.
Tempo, time.
Trio, three voices or instruments.
Tutti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo.
Verse, one roice to a part.
Virace, in a brisk and animated style.

## EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"It is a Collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship-harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for commendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accoracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."-Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.
"We congratulate the friends of Churcb Music on the appearance of a book, containing a sufficient number and variety of tenes for public and private worehip, harmonized with judgment, accuracy and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to rescue this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely bope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music." -Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.
"We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of sacred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."Boston Telegraph.
"After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection." - Boston Recorder.

## 







## $28 \quad 84$. <br> ANGELS HYMN. <br> L. M.

Tansur.
 (

 -69.

VIENNA.
L. M.

Beethoven.




L. I.


O come, loud anthems let us simg, Loud thank fo our Al-migh - ty King: For we our voices hish shouic raise, When our salvation's Rock we praiee.



- 60

GARUNER.
L. M.

Viotti.


$-84$.
CUMBERLAND.
L. M.

Carey.





Bu-ried in sha-dows of the night, We lie, till Christ re-stores the light. Wis-don de-scends to heal the blind, And chase the dark-ness of the mind.

 -84. Maestoso.

BLENDON. L. M. andy lowsel Thumen (Trmi. Giardini,(17,6-1796)



究…










WINCHELSEA.
L. M.

Prellear.



 - 80. NEW-MARKET. L. M.

Dr. Wainwright.

L. 11 .



With all my fow'ro of heart and tongue, I'll praise my Maker in my song; Angels shall bear the notes I raise, Approve the song and join the praise.


- 88. 

TRURO.
L. M.

Dr. Cbarles Burney.



80.

GERMANY.
L. M.

Beethoven.







MEDWAY.
L. M.

Pergilai.



$$
50
$$

80
CAMDEN.
L. M. 2 verses.

Mozart.


CAMDEN, Continued.

-76.
St. PAUL's.
L. M.

Dr. Green.

W. Knapp.



 (9-6-9-1二











 Alt.





DRESDEN. L. M. 6 lines.


- 72. HAGUE. L. M. From the German, "Herr Jesu Christ dich zu uns wend."



 23-






- 76. 

NORFOLK. L. M.
J. Ashton.




- 96. 

St. OLAVES.
L. M.

Hudson.

-7.
WATERVILLE.
L. M.
S. Webbe.


Tais is the word of trath and lore, Sent to the nations from $a$ - bore, Jebovab bere resolves to show, What bis alaighty pow'r can do.



HAMDEN, Continued.



 (20-


 - i6. SEMLEY. L. M. F. Barthelemon.


T. Bennett.

 23.




> ARMLEY. L. M.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { Q } \\ 0\end{array}\right.$




When, 'mid the gloom of night I stray, And heav'n's re - splen-dent arch survey- And mark with rapture and sur - prise,




- 66. 

MIDDLEBURY.
L. M.



Dear Jesus, when, when shall it be That I no roore shall break with thee? When will this war of pussion cease, And lelljoy a Jasting peace.



DARWEN.
L. M .

L. M.

Carolan.








LIMEHOUSE.
L. M.


580
NANTWICH. L. M.







## 等 1



With bumble pleasure, Lord, we trace, The ancient records of thy grace; And our own con-so-la-tion draw, From what thy servant Moses saw.



- 63. 

WELLS.
L. $\mathbf{M}$.

Holdrad.

92.

WOODSTOWN. L. M.
Holt.


St. DAVID's.
C. M.

## Ravenscroft.



- 72. 

St. JAMES'.
C. M.

Courteville.






Thick darknes, brooded o'er the deep: God said, "Let there be light !" The light shone round with smiling ray, And scatter'd ancient night.
(1)
 H. \& H.

GREAT MILTON.
C. M.



Thou art my portion, 0 my God, Soon as 1 know thy way, My heart makes hazte t'obey thy word, And suffers no de - lay.



 (ब) choose the path of heav'nly truth, And glory in mir choice: Not all the riches of the earth, Could make me so re - joice.






- 76. 

CANTERBURY.
C. 1 .

Ravenscroft.

C. M .

Thansur.






While thee I seek, protecting<br>Pow'r, be my rain wishes<br>still'd; And may this con-se-crat-ed<br>bour,<br>With better<br>Lopes be fill'd:



Thy liv = the pow'r of thought bestow'd, To thee my thoughts would soar, Thy mercy o'er my life has flow'd, That mer - cy I adore.




C. M.
'I. Jackson.
 \% co



BRAY.
C. M.
N. Herman, 1550.





$\begin{array}{ll}9-6 \\ 9 & -1=0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$

$1+-1+$
$10-1+0$ My Goj. the steps of pi - ous men, Are orderi 1 by thy mill ; Thoogh they sbovic fall, they rise acaim, Thy hand sup - perta them stll.




OXFORD.
C. M.

Coombs.



Whie shopherds watch'd their flocks by night, All seated on the ground, The angel of the Lord came down, And glo - ry bhone around.



## FERRY.

C. M.

i 84.
HAVANNA.
C. M.

Dr. Harrington.


- 76. 

NOTTINGHAM.
C. M.

1. Clark.










CLIFFORD.
C. M.


 1

Clark.

ef9.
DEDHAM.
C. M .


- 88. 

MEAR.
C. M.






 25aculay
-88.
WALNEY.
C. M.

Dr. Boyce.




## YORK.

## C. M.

Juhn Milton, father of the Poet.

C. M.



## DUNDEE.

C. M.

Scottish.
 (\%) C



BARBY. C. M.


 2ex $=2$



St. MARY's.
C. M.

 Lord, what is man, poor feeble man, Eorn of the earth at frst? His life a shadow, light and vain, Still hast'ning to the dust.






- 80. 

PLYMPTON. C. M.
e Dr. Arnold.




Behold thy-waiting servant, Lord, De-vot-ed to thy fear; Re-mem-ber and coufirm thy word, For allmy hopes are there.

 - 66.

ELGIN.
C. M.


2c|lole


- 84. 

WORKSOP.
C. М.

139

C. M .

Dr. Thos Busby,





"Fear not," said he, (for mighty dread Had seiz'd their troubled mind.) ". Giad tiding\% of great joy I bring, To you and all man . lind."



- 86. 

WESTON FAVEL. C. M.
W. Knapp.






The I, ned himself, the minhty Lord, souch. fre to be my zuide; The shepherd by whoseconstant care, sly wants are all suppited.
 -69. CHELTENHAM. C. M. Ravenseroft.





- 84. 

HUDDERSFIELD.
C. M.
martin
Dr. Madan.







154 - 96.
PELHAM.
S. M.
Giardini.






## - 76.

## ATHOL.

S. M.

Rev. R. Harrison.

 How rarious and how new, Are thy com - pas - ions, Lord? Each morning shall thy mercy shew, Each night thy love record.





 240 (1)
 - 76.

CROYDON.
S. 11 .

German.







- 80. 

DUNBAR.
S. M.

Corelli.


S. M.

Dr. Howard.


$-76$.

## PRINCETON. S. N.

B. Jacob.

Bieat are the snnz of peace, 'Whoce heartz and hopes are one, whose kind destzns to serve and please. roro' all their actions run, Ti.ro' all, \&c.

88.

FROOME. S. M.
I. Husband.



L. P. M.

Jenniugs.
















HARTFORD. H. 11 .




 2*)

















From the German, "Freu dich sehr o meine Seele."




- 88. 

BERNICE. Sevens.
Handel.





191
ALCESTER．Sevens．
$\mid$ 奇豪：…



－72．SICILIAN HYMN．7．or 8 \＆$\%$ ．


有时


$196>$ Larzo.

VENICE. Sevens.





ALSEN.
7. or $8 \& 7$.
F. L. Abel.










- 76. 

CALVARY. $8 \& 7$, or $8,7 \& 4$.
Stanley.







(2




- -2.

GREECE.
$8 \& \%$ or $8,7 \& 1$.
Motrrato






"Sons of Adam, (once in Eden, "When like us, he blighted fell,)"Hear the lecture we are reading, "Tis, a - las ! the truth we tell !"




TRIVOLI. Continued.


Guidé me, O thou great Jehorah, Pilorim thro' this harren land !

(6) =9
i?. EDYFIELD. Sevens. C. L. Latrobe.






- 66. 

WALWORTH.
$10 \& 11$
Dr. Wainwright.


Behold ! the Judge descends, his guards are nigh: Tempest and fire attend him down the sky. Heav'n, earth, and hell draw near; let all things come,




(





st. DENIS.
Elevens.
Trish Air.



ITALIAN HYMN.
$6 \& 4$.
Giardini.




文:

## AUGSBURG.

L. I.

German Tune ; "Allein Goit in der Hoh sey Ehr."
235






Thus far the Lord hath led nue on, "Thus far his pow'r prolongs my day*; And ev'ry ev'ning shall makeknown, Some fresh menorial of his grace.


-69. BERLIN. L. M. German Tune; "Auf Christenmensch, auf—"


H.nry the church, thon cacred place, The ceat of thy Cre-a tor's grace; Thy boly courts are his abode. Thou earihly palace of our God.



DUNSTAN.
L. M.

Dr. Madan.
237





Sing to the Lord with jogful voice; Let ev'ry land his name adore; Let earth, with one united voice, Resound his praise from shore to shore.

 H. \& H.

212 H2. HELENA. L. M. Gregorian Chant; "Tantum Ergo,"-see Novellos' Frening Service.



My soul, thy great Cre - a-or praise: When cloth'd in his celestiol rays, He in full majesty appears, And, like a robe bis glory wears.


© 66. WEIMAK. L. M. German Tune; "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten." Christian Newmark, 1660.


(1) 2


-60.



O Thon, that bear'st when sinners cry, Tho all my crimes before thee lie, Behold them not with angry look, Bot blot their mem'ry from thy bock.

246
62.
St. CECILIA. C. M.


 2:

- 84. 

CANTUN.
C. M.

84.

MILAN.
L. M. 6 lines.

Gregorian Hymn ; "O Filii et Filiae,"-see Norellos' Evening Service. 247

I'm not ashan'd to own my Lord, Or to de - fend his cause, Maiatain the houour of his word, rhe glo-ry of bis cross.

 (G1-2
 Je-su:, my God: I know his mame; His warue is all my trust: Nor will he put my soul to sharue, Nor let my bope be lo-t. (6)




 (ब)



CALMAR.
S. M. Gregorian Chant; see Novellos' Evening service.



My gracious God, how plin, Are thy directions giv'n! $O$ may 1 never read in vain, But find the path to heasin. (世) $\overline{2}+9$

- 69. 

DARTMOU'IH.
S. 11 .




COI.UMBIA. C. P. M.





254
ZION's HILL.
S. P M.
C. I.. Latrobe.









## CLINTON.

L. M.
 $196-9=0$ And grace, de - scending from on







Tetior. Mod. Maesfoso. Sorten.

2d Treble.

0 praise the Lord with one consent, O praise the Lord with one consent, And ming - ni - fy his name. Praise the Lord with one con-


## ANTHEM, Continued.



Tenor.


ANTHEM, Continued.


DENMARK.
Dr. Madan.


н. \& н.
34


DENMARK, Continued.


DENMARK, Continued.



> DENMAHK, Continued.



CHORUS.




DENBIGH, Continued.




DYING CHRISTIAN, Continued.



DYING CHRISTIAN, Continued.





> ANTHEM, Continued.






ANTHEM, Continued.


> ANTHEM, Continued.


- 100. Two voices.





## ANTHEM, Continued.



ANTHEM, Continued.


292
ANTHEM, Contínued.


- 100. DUET.



And in thine band it is to make great, and to give strength un - to all.



ANTHEM, Continued.

we thank thee, we thank thee, 0 God,


## ANTHEM, Continued.



ANTHEM, Continued.


H. \& $\boldsymbol{H}$.




ANTHEM, Continued.



CHORUS, Continued.







SONS OF ZION, \&c. Continued.





CHORUS, Continued.


$$
314
$$

CHORUS, Continued.


CHORUS, Continued.







## LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.



LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.


LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.





 2**



## ANTHEM, Continued.










ANTHEM, Continued.


ANTHEM, Continued.


ANTHEM, Continued.


ANTHEM, Cuntinued.





## ANTHEII, Continued.



O pray for the peace of Je - ra - sa - lem,

 (g) They siall protper that lore thee.
 TO Drac ner that lave tire.


ANTHEM, Continned.

ANTHEM, Continued.



此

ANTHEM, Continued.








JOY TO THE WORLD, \&c. Continued.



AN'THEM, Continued.



ANTHEM, Continued.


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